

#### **401 KAR 4:050. Construction exemptions.**

RELATES TO: KRS 151.110, 151.250, 151.310

STATUTORY AUTHORITY: KRS 151.230, 151.250

NECESSITY, FUNCTION, AND CONFORMITY: In the course of regulating construction in or along streams pursuant to KRS 151.250, the Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet frequently encounters actions or proposed actions which are of such nature or location as to have little potential for damage or such that any damage which would occur is limited in extent to the immediate vicinity of the action. This administrative regulation exempts construction of this type from the provisions of KRS 151.250.

Section 1. A construction permit pursuant to KRS 151.250 shall not be required for construction in or along a stream whose watershed is less than one (1) square mile, except for the construction of dams as defined by KRS 151.100 or other water impounding structures or for any construction that does or may endanger life or cause severe damage to residential or commercial property.

Section 2. A construction permit pursuant to KRS 151.250 shall not be required for a subfluvial utility or pipeline crossing provided that the construction of the crossing meets the following criteria:

(1) During the construction of the crossing, no material may be placed in the stream or in the flood plain of the stream to form construction pads, coffer dams, access roads, etc., unless prior approval has been obtained from the cabinet.

(2) The trench shall be backfilled as closely as possible to the original contour. All excess material from construction of the trench shall be disposed of outside of the flood plain unless the applicant has received prior approval from the cabinet to fill within the flood plain.

(3) For subfluvial crossings of erodible channels, there shall be at least thirty (30) inches clear to the top of the pipe or conduit at all points.

(4) For subfluvial crossings of nonerodible channels, there shall be at least six (6) inches of clear cover above the top of the pipe or conduit at all points, and the pipe or conduit shall be encased on all sides by at least six (6) inches of concrete.

(5) The weight of a pipe and its contents during normal operating conditions at all points must exceed that of an equal volume of water, or the applicant must provide the division with sufficient information to show that the pipe and joints have sufficient strength. (7 Ky.R. 365; eff. 11-6-80; TAm eff. 8-9-2007.)